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PICTURESQUE

REPRESENTATIONS

OF

THE DRESS AND MANNERS

OF THE

ENGLISH.

ILLUSTRATED IN

FIFTY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,

WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET,

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1814.

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ENGLAND – PLATE 1.

Published Jan.ʸ 1818 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE I.

THE SOVEREIGN

REPRESENTED in his coronation robes, over which he wears the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The chair in which he is seated is similar to that in which the Kings of Great Britain are crowned.



ENGLAND -- PLATE 2.

Published Jan.ʸ 1, 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE II.

FARMER'S BOY.

This figure may be said rather to represent the usual dress of the farmers' servants in the southern parts of the kingdom. The frock, which he wears over his other clothes, is made of coarse linen, much in the same form as a shirt, except that the front is close, and usually stitched or plaited in a fanciful manner, as are also the shoulders and back part of the neck. The small keg, seen on the ground, contains his beverage, when employed in the fields, and his provisions he carries in a wallet. These labourers are, in general, a hardy, robust class of men, and furnish the best soldiers in our armies. It may be observed here, that the peasantry and farmers' servants in the southern counties of England are far behind their brethren in the more northern parts both in the cleanness and neatness of their dress.



ENGLAND – PLATE 3.

Published Jan^y 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE III.

WATERMAN TO A COACH-STAND.

At every stand for hackney-coaches in the metropolis, there is one or more persons termed watermen, whose occupation is to attend to the horses, during any temporary absence of the coachman, to feed and water them; and when the coach is hired, to open the door to the passenger, for which he receives a halfpenny from the coachman on quitting the stand. These watermen are all licensed, and wear a badge with their respective numbers engraven on it. The figure in the Plate is represented in the act of carrying two buckets of water; his legs are wrapped with hay-bands,—a means which the watermen resort to in rainy weather, or when the streets are very muddy, in order to keep their legs dry.



ENGLAND – PLATE 4.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE IV.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD

This Guard was first raised by King Henry the Seventh for the better protection of his person; and then consisted of fifty archers: they were termed Yeomen from being selected out of that class of his subjects immediately below the gentry. In the reigns of Henry VIII. and of Queen Mary their numbers were considerably increased, and continued, from that period, with little variation, till the Commonwealth, when they, with other attendants on royalty, were of course disbanded: they were raised again at the Revolution, since which time they have remained nearly as they are at this day, except that one half was formerly horsemen: their present number is one hundred. Six of this guard are termed yeomen-hangers, and two yeomen bed-goers, these have charge of the King's camp equipage when he takes the field: there are also, a captain, lieutenant, ensign, clerks of the checque, four exons, and eight yeomen ushers: their guard-chamber is in St. James's Palace: their office is to attend upon the King wherever he may go.



ENGLAND—PLATE 5.

Published Janv.ᵗ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE V.

FEMALE SHRIMPER.

The catching of shrimps, chiefly for the supply of the London market, affords a means of livelihood to many females on different parts of the English coast. Each shrimper is furnished with a net suspended to the end of a slender pole, which, after wading in to a sufficient depth, she lowers into the sea: the produce of each draught she deposits in a basket tied to her middle. The shrimps are for the most part sent to Billinsgate, where they are boiled, and prepared for sale.



ENGLAND – PLATE 6.

Published Jan.y 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE VI.

PEER IN HIS ROBES.

The British Peerage comprises five degrees, viz. Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron; these titles are conferred by the King, either by patent or writ, and thereby rendered hereditary, and every nobleman thus enjoying the right of sitting in the upper House of Parliament is styled a Peer of the realm. The Peers wear their robes on high occasions of state, as at the coronation of the King, the opening of a session of Parliament, the trial of a Peer by the High Court of Parliament, &c. &c. Formerly they used always to wear robes, when in the House of Lords, but this has been long discontinued. All Peers of the realm being considered as the King's counsellors, they cannot be arrested, except in cases of treason, felony, breach of the peace, condemnation in Parliament, or contempt of the King.



ENGLAND – PLATE 7.

Published Jan.y 1815, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE VII.

DUSTMAN.

The ashes which daily accumulate in the houses of the metropolis, from the constant use of coal as fuel, are removed, from time to time, by a class of men named dustmen, in the employ of those persons who farm of the different parishes the right of collecting this rubbish: they announce their presence to the inhabitants by ringing a bell, and where required, carry out the ashes in strong baskets, and deposit them in carts which they bring for that purpose. Formerly each parish paid a sum annually to any one, who would engage to collect the ashes; but as building has of late years been carried to a great extent, and as the ashes are essentially necessary in the manufacture of bricks, they are now of great value, and the parishes obtain a considerable sum of money for the grant of the privilege of collecting them. They are conveyed to appropriate places in the outskirts of the town, where they are sifted, and prepared for the brick-makers.



ENGLAND – PLATE 8.

Published Jan.y 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE VIII.

HASTINGS FISHERMAN.

The five ports, named the Cinq Ports (of which Hastings is one) were from a very early period the principal fishing towns in England; at present, however, almost every coast-town furnishes a greater or lesser number of fishermen, through whose industry the inland country to a considerable distance is supplied with various kinds of fish. The fishermen are a bold, hardy class of men, and necessarily exposed to great fatigues and dangers in the winter months, particularly on the eastern shores, where numbers of them often perish by storms setting in suddenly from the eastward. Their boats are of a strong construction, and will keep the sea in very boisterous weather; and in cases where ships are in distress, or wrecked, upon the coast, the fishermen frequently render most essential services to the crews.



ENGLAND—PLATE 9.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE IX.

FIREMAN.

The first regular, and permanent establishment for insurance of property against accidental conflagration, was formed in the year 1698, and named the Hand-in-Hand Insurance-Office; this, however was for buildings only; but since that time, several others have arisen which insure every species of property, so that all persons now have it in their power to secure themselves against any losses which they might otherwise sustain from the destructive effects of fire. Every office keeps a certain number of engines stationed in different parts of the metropolis, and a number of men constantly in pay, termed firemen, to work these engines, and otherwise assist during a fire. The firemen wear a dress peculiar to their respective offices, and a badge on their right arm bearing the device assumed by such office: they sometimes wear a cap made of strong leather, with bars of metal, to protect the head against any falling materials; and they carry a pick axe for the purpose of cutting away timber or for tearing off tiles, lead, or any other body which may happen to prevent the water thrown from the engines, reaching the flames.



ENGLAND-PLATE 10.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE X.

A JUDGE.

It is to Edward the First that we owe the establishment of regular courts of justice, and the appointment of judges for the due administration of the laws; in his reign were completed the Courts of King's Bench, Exchequer, and the Common Pleas; the former is the highest court in England, after the House of Peers, and the first judge of it is styled the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and sometimes Lord Chief Justice of England, as pre-eminently the Lord Chief Justice: the jurisdiction of this court extends over all England. Every judge on his creation takes an oath, that he will serve the King, impartially administer justice to all men, take no bribe, give no counsel in any cause in which he is himself interested, nor deny right to any man, even though the King should command him to the contrary. He holds his office for life and is allowed a considerable salary by the King. The Plate represents a judge in the robes he wears when upon the Bench.



ENGLAND – PLATE 11.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813 by J. Murray Albemarle Street.

PLATE XI.

A BILLINSGATE FISH-WOMAN.

By a clause in the charter of the city of London all fish brought into that port must be sold under certain regulations and duties at the market in Billinsgate, and there only: at the period when this privilege was granted to the corporation, one fish market was probably sufficient; but at this day, when the capital is so much greater in size, and population, nothing certainly can be more unwise, or more preposterous than to continue to restrict the sale of this article of food to a small, confined spot at the extremity of the metropolis, and to subject it to regulations which have a direct tendency to diminish the supply; indeed the purchase of fish is a species of monopoly in the hands of a few individuals, who vend them to the retail fishmongers; a small quantity of the inferior kinds is likewise bought by poor persons, chiefly females, who obtain a livelihood by selling them about the streets, and hence they are termed Billinsgate fish-women. Like the same description of characters in other ports, their manners and language are of the lowest and most brutal kind



ENGLAND – PLATE 12.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XII.

GREENWICH PENSIONER.

The Royal Hospital of Greenwich was founded by King William and Queen Mary, as an asylum for seamen of the Royal Navy disabled by age, or maimed in the service of their country; and for the support of the widows, and education of the children of those, who might be slain; but in the year 1712 a duty of sixpence per month having been charged upon every mariner, whether in the King's or merchant's service, for the better support of the Hospital, its benefits were in consequence extended to such of the latter as might be wounded in defending or capturing any ship, or in action against a pirate. The chief revenues of the Hospital, however, now arise from the profits of the North and South Foreland light-houses,—the rents of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater,—and £6000. out of the coal-duty. The number of pensioners is 2350, who are provided with clothes, diet, and lodging, and are allowed besides, a small sum weekly for tobacco; there are also 150 nurses, widows of seamen. The principal officers of the establishment are a governor, lieutenant-governor, four captains,eight lieutenants, a treasurer, secretary, two chaplains, physician, surgeon, &c.



ENGLAND = PLATE 13.

Published Jan.y 1813 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XIII.

BISHOP.

The creation of bishops is probably coeval with Christianity in this country: the title is derived originally from the Greek, and to us from the Saxon *biscop,* and may be literally interpreted an *overseer.* In England there are twenty-four bishoprics subject to the two archiepiscopal sees of Canterbury and York, in the latter of which, there are but three. Every English bishop is a baron, and peer of the realm, and takes precedence immediately after viscounts as well in parliament as in other public assemblies: he enjoys also numerous other high privileges, and is, in some cases, in his own see, what the Sovereign is in the realm at large. The bishops are elected by the king's license, called the *congé d'élire,* transmitted to the dean and chapter on every vacancy, together with the name of the divine his Majesty wishes to be chosen, and if this is not complied with in twelve days, he may appoint by his letters patent whom he pleases. A bishop's robe, in parliament, is scarlet, and he wears on his head a cap similar to that represented in the Plate.



ENGLAND - PLATE 14.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XIV.

CHELSEA PENSIONER.

Chelsea hospital was begun by King Charles the Second, continued by his successor, and completed by King William and Queen Mary, who thus had the merit of establishing two of the noblest and most necessary asylums that this or any other country can boast of. Chelsea hospital contains apartments for upwards of three hundred aged or maimed soldiers, who, except in peculiar cases, must be sixty years old, and have served twenty years, to entitle them to admission. They are clothed in the uniform represented in the plate, and are provided with food and all other necessaries, and the sick receive every medical aid in an infirmary within the hospital. The expenses of the establishment are supported by one day's pay deducted annually from every officer and private in the British army, and when this is insufficient, the deficiency is made up by a sum voted by parliament. There is a governor and lieutenant-governor of the hospital, with other officers. The funds of this hospital also support, as out-pensioners, an unlimited number of soldiers, who have been wounded or who have obtained their discharge from their length of service.



ENGLAND - PLATE 15.

Published Jan.ʸ 1818, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XV.

MILK-MAID.

In the neighbourhood of the metropolis are several large cow-farms, from whence the retail dealers obtain the milk with which they supply the inhabitants. The figure in the plate represents one of the numerous females who are employed to carry this useful article about the town; they are, in general, a hardy set of women, chiefly Irish or Welsh: they attend at the dairies from four to six o'clock in the morning, to receive the milk from those who milk the cows, and on their return are employed till near ten in vending it from house to house: they repair to the dairies again at noon for a fresh supply, the sale of which generally occupies them till near six o'clock in the evening. The vessels, or pails, in which they carry the milk, are made of tin, and suspended from a wooden yoke which fixes upon the shoulders. From a calculation made a few years since, the number of cows kept around London amounted to about eight thousand, and the annual value of the milk retailed, to about £481,666.



ENGLAND — PLATE 16.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XVI.

DROVER.

The cattle, and sheep, for the supply of Smithfield market, are brought as far as Islington on the day preceding each market day, from whence they are driven, early in the following morning, into Smithfield by a number of men and lads termed drovers, who likewise take charge of such cattle as may be purchased by the butchers of the metropolis and its environs, and drive them to their respective slaughter-houses. The cruelty with which these people were accustomed to treat the animals, when under their guidance, called so loudly for the interference of the legislature, that a regulation was adopted a few years ago, by which they are all now compelled to wear a badge with a number upon it, so that any person may give information at the proper office, in cases where they are seen guilty of cruelty, or other improper conduct.



ENGLAND – PLATE 17.

Published June 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XVII.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

The Order of the Garter is the noblest and the most ancient of any state in Europe; it was founded in 1350, by King Edward the Third, and consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five knights companions, also a dean and twelve canons, with other inferior officers, and twenty-six poor knights. There is also a prelate and a chancellor of the Order, (the former of whom must always be the Bishop of Winchester, and the latter the Bishop of Salisbury,) a registrar, the principal king at arms, called Garter, and an usher of the garter, who is also usher of the black rod. Their place of installation is in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The dress of the knights is extremely splendid; besides the riband, they wear a richly embroidered garter round the left knee, a surcoat of crimson velvet, and a mantle and hood of purple velvet, all lined with white taffeta; on the left shoulder of the mantle is an escutcheon of St. George's cross embroidered within the garter, and over these robes they wear a collar of the Order, made of pure gold, and enamelled with red and white roses, to which is appended the figures of St. George and the dragon. The cap is of black velvet with a diamond band, and a plume of white feathers, with a heron sprig in the middle.



ENGLAND — PLATE 18.

Published June 1813, by J Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XVIII.

SAILOR.

The character of a British sailor is so universally known, that it is almost superfluous to say anything on the subject in this place: whether in the horrors of the tempest, or amid the dangers of battle, his skill, his firmness, and his heroism are alike conspicuous; no obstacles can overcome him; no enterprise, however difficult, or desperate, shake his resolution; let his leader but point the undertaking, he is always prepared to obey, and it is a consoling and a glorious reflection, that success is his almost unvarying attendant: nor is this all, his humanity to a vanquished enemy is only surpassed by the courage with which he subdues him, and his victory, once complete, the same hand that pointed the cannon is stretched out to save those victims who may be struggling with the wave, or clinging to the shattered fragments of their ships. Neither must it ever be forgotten, that to these united qualities in her seamen, added to a spirit of enterprize rarely equalled, and never surpassed, by any other people, is Great Britain chiefly indebted for her wide-extended dominion, her independence, and her power.



ENGLAND - PLATE 19.

Published Jan? 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XIX.

MATCH GIRL.

The figure in this Plate represents one of the numerous characters who obtain a livelihood by vending matches about the streets of the metropolis; they are chiefly young girls, or old men and women.



ENGLAND – PLATE 20.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XX.

HERALD.

The College of Heralds was first established by King Richard III., and its privileges afterwards augmented by King Edward VI.,—its members are (besides the Earl-Marshal) three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms. Of the kings at arms *Garter* is the principal, as he attends at all solemnities relating to the Order of the Garter ; the next is Clarencieux, whose office is to regulate all matters relating to the funerals of the lower nobility, knights, &c. on the south of Trent, from which he is sometimes styled Sur-roy, or South-roy : the third king at arms is Nor-roy or North-roy, who performs on the north of Trent what Sur-roy does on the south : the fourth is Bath king at arms, who attends at the creation of knights of the Bath. The six heralds are termed, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, York, Windsor, and Lancaster. The pursuivants are Blue-mantle, Rouge-croix, Rouge-dragon, and Portcullis, so named, as is said, from their wearing these respective badges. The chief employment of the heralds, at this day, and indeed of the whole College, is to trace the genealogies of families, record new grants of armorial bearings, attend on all high public solemnities, as coronations, installations, &c., &c., and proclaim peace or war. Besides the above there is a king at arms for Scotland, styled Lion, and one for Ireland, styled Ulster.



ENGLAND—PLATE 21.

Published Jan.y 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXI.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER

ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

It is a custom (probably derived from the numerous May-games once prevalent in this country) for little groups of chimney-sweepers to parade the streets of London on the first of May and three or four following days, dressed in the most ludicrous manner, with all the faded tinsel finery they can procure, whether of male or female attire: some of them are accompanied with a drum, others with a fiddle, and those who cannot procure either, are content with the music created by the beat of their own brush and shovel: they solicit the donations of the public, and where successful, repay it by a rude kind of dance, to one or other of the above species of music. The late Mrs. Montagu used, on the first of May, to entertain, on the green before her house in Gloster-place, a great part of this sooty fraternity, with a dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale. It is much to be regretted, that she did not provide for the continuance of this benevolent custom



ENGLAND — PLATE 22.

Published Jan.ᵉ 1813, by J Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXII.

BARROW-WOMAN.

Of the various itinerant traders who are constantly met with in the streets of the metropolis, those who sell fruit are probably the most numerous. They are almost all females from the sister kingdom, and generally fix their stand at the corner of a street, or wheel their wares about in a barrow similar to what is represented in the Plate.



ENGLAND—PLATE 23.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXIII.

LORD-MAYOR.

The chief magistrate of the City of London was first styled Mayor in the beginning of the reign of King Richard I., and, in the reign of King John, the power of his election was vested in the citizens. The authority and privileges of the Lord Mayor are of great extent, and an establishment is provided for him by the chamber of the city, with certain officers for the better support of his dignity. On the death of the Sovereign he acts as the first person in the realm, and at a coronation he claims the right of officiating as chief butler. His jurisdiction also extends over a great part of the river Thames; and he can reprieve criminals tried at the court of gaol-delivery in the city and county of Middlesex. The Mayor is chosen annually by the liverymen out of the twenty-six aldermen, the senior of whom, not having filled the office, generally receiving the preference. He is here represented in his robes of office.



ENGLAND – PLATE 24.

Published Jan.y 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXIV.

POSTMAN.

The General Post-office may be considered not only the most useful, but the most complete public establishment in these kingdoms, as well in regard to the regularity, as to the quick despatch in all its departments: The mails reach London every morning about 7 o'clock, and all the letters addressed to persons resident in the capital are delivered daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, by men belonging to the Post-office, who, for their better distinction, wear a livery; these postmen also go round the different quarters of the town assigned to them, from five till six o'clock in the evening, with a bell, and collect all letters that have not been put into the different receiving-houses before the former hour. The whole of the letters are then conveyed by them to the General Post-office, from whence the mails are despatched about 8 o'clock the same evening.



ENGLAND—PLATE 25.

Published Jan.ʸ 18.3 by J Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XXV.

A LADY IN SUMMER DRESS.

This Plate represents the dress generally worn by ladies in the morning, at the different watering places upon the coast, during the summer and autumn.



ENGLAND PLATE-26.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXVI.

HIGHLAND SHEPHERD.

As a great part of the Highlands of Scotland is only fitted to the depasturing of sheep, large flocks of these valuable animals are met with throughout them, each attended by one or more shepherds, who, during the summer months live in huts upon those wilds; they are attended by dogs of a peculiar breed, and remarkable for their sagacity, as they will, at their master's command, conduct a flock from one spot to another, while he remains stationary giving his directions. During the winter season these shepherds are exposed to great hardships, from the constant attendance they are obliged to bestow upon their flocks, both by day and night, and it not unfrequently happens in snowy weather that a whole flock will be completely buried in the course of a night by the sudden drifting of snow into a valley where they had been placed, perhaps, for greater security: in such cases, the shepherds procure as early assistance as possible, to remove the snow, and thereby extricate the sheep, many of which are, however, often smothered before this can be effected. In summer, or fine weather, the shepherds generally employ themselves in knitting stockings, or garters, reading, or some other useful way.



ENGLAND — PLATE 27.

Published Jan.y 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXVII.

RIFLEMAN.

It has been observed that the employment of riflemen in an army is scarcely justifiable ; because, like an assassin, they act in secret, and neither afford an adversary an opportunity to defend himself or to stand upon his guard ; there may be some truth in this ; but it must, at the same time, be remembered that, during war, one nation is frequently compelled, in self-defence, to adopt measures which it never would have resorted to, had not the ingenuity, or the malignity of its enemies rendered them absolutely necessary : such is the case with regard to the employment of riflemen in the British army :—The destruction occasioned in its ranks by the French *tirailleurs,* pointed out the necessity of our having a similar kind of troops ; and the 95th regiment of infantry was accordingly, some years since, formed into a rifle corps, to which others have since been added. The uniform of the whole is dark green.



ENGLAND—PLATE 28.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXVIII.

WATCHMAN.

The police of the capital, during the night has been, from an early period, committed to a body of men styled *the Watch;* each parish maintains a certain number of these, who assemble every evening, previously to their repairing to their respective stations, at the different watch-houses, where a constable attends for the purpose of deciding upon the cases of such offenders as may be brought thither in the course of the night. The watchmen continue upon duty, from 9 o'clock in the evening till 6 in the morning in winter, and from 10 till 4 in the summer, and they are enjoined to walk their rounds every half hour, and proclaim aloud the time of night; they each carry a large rattle which they *spring* when necessary either to give alarm of fire, or to call the assistance of their comrades, when in danger of being overpowered: but, notwithstanding these regulations, this species of police is not so efficient as it ought to be; many of the watchmen, are, improperly, feeble old men, and the frequent depredations committed upon the houses and persons of the inhabitants during the night, show too plainly that they are often either shamefully deficient in vigilance, or that they connive at these acts of violence.



ENGLAND — PLATE 29.

Published Jan.ʳʸ 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XXIX.

GENERAL.

THOUGH Great Britain cannot properly be considered as a military nation, yet she may perhaps boast of having produced at various periods more able generals, and commanders than any other state in Europe, whether we reckon their military skill, their patriotism, their courage, their humanity, or that greatest of all merits, the attainment of splendid successes often with inferior numbers, and without a prodigal sacrifice of their troops. Since the French Revolution, however, certain events had given birth to opinions in this country, that, while we possessed the bravest soldiers in the world, we had no officers competent to lead them into action with any prospect of ultimate success, or who were at all equal to cope with the generals of France: this notion, always an idle one, has, however, been happily destroyed; and the campaign in Egypt, but more especially those of Spain and Portugal, have proved to the world that neither the valour of the French armies, nor the boasted skill of their generals are at all superior, if equal, to those of our own countrymen.

The uniform of the General Officers in the British Army has recently undergone some slight changes; the hat is now lined with ostrich plumes, and aglets are worn suspended from the shoulder, instead of epaulettes, as formerly.



ENGLAND—PLATE 30.

Published Jan.ʳʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXX.

DAIRY-MAID.

Large dairy farms are kept in the various counties in England, which chiefly supply the markets with cheese and butter; considerable skill is required in the females who are employed in the making of these two articles, the excellence of which entirely depends upon the proper management of the cream and milk in the different stages of the operation. The figure here represented is a dairy-maid in the act of churning, in what is called a barrel-churn; formerly the churn was an upright narrow vessel in which the butter was produced by agitating the cream with a staff, in a way somewhat similar to the milling of chocolate; but the great labour, and the slowness of this process led to the introduction of the barrel-churn, which, from the various improvements it has undergone, is now rendered very complete. In the larger dairies, the churn is so fixed as to be turned by a horse. Besides what is furnished by the dairy farms a considerable quantity of cheese and butter is generally made in the house of almost every farmer in the country either for sale or the use of the family.



ENGLAND – PLATE 31.

Published June 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XXXI.

DRAYMAN.

This Plate represents one of those men who are daily employed in conveying malt-liquor from the different breweries, to the houses of private families, or those of the publicans in and about the metropolis. The vehicle in the back ground is a beer-dray, and the instrument shown on the cask is called a *sling*, by means of which two men will carry a cask of considerable size, by supporting the ends of the beam upon their shoulders. The porter-drays carry generally three butts each, and it is the part of the draymen to unload these, and place them in proper situations in the publicans' cellars; in doing which they display a considerable degree of skill and dexterity, and will lower into a cellar a number of butts in a very short time, considering their size and great weight.—The draymen are, in general, countrymen, and from their occupation necessarily of strong and robust frames.



ENGLAND = PLATE 32.

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PLATE XXXII.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The earliest instance of the assembly of the Commons of England selecting from amongst themselves a person to preside over and regulate their proceedings is said to have occurred in the minority of Edward I., and he who was so chosen they styled their Speaker, a title which has continued to the present day. On the meeting of every new parliament, the first act of the members is to choose a Speaker, who is next presented to the King in the House of Peers, (if he open the parliament in person,) where he petitions that the Commons may, during their sitting, have free access to his Majesty; also freedom of speech in their own house; and freedom from arrests. In the House the Speaker wears a robe of black silk embroidered with gold lace, and is seated in an elevated chair, with a sword and mace placed on a table before him, and every member addresses himself to him when speaking. His business is to read all bills, to put questions, and, in cases where the House is divided, or the numbers upon a question are equal, he has the privilege of giving the casting vote; but cannot vote otherwise. He also determines in all matters in dispute between members respecting the forms of the House, or in whatever else relates to its proceedings. This high office has been filled, at different periods, by some of the most illustrious characters to be found in the annals of our country, and many of whom have been elevated to the Peerage.



ENGLAND—PLATE 33.

Published Jan.1813, by J.Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXXIII.

BUTCHER'S BOY.

The butchers in the suburbs of the metropolis, and some of those within it, usually send a boy, on horseback, to collect orders from such of their customers as may happen to live at a considerable distance, and likewise to carry home the meat they may want: the tray, or basket containing this is strapped across the horse's shoulders, and the rider places himself behind it. The animals employed for this purpose are generally of poor condition, but are remarkable for their great speed in trotting; and the fury with which their mischievous riders urge them on through the streets is not always unattended with danger to the unwary passenger.



ENGLAND — PLATE 34.

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PLATE XXXIV.

ADMIRAL.

THE history of the Admirals who have successively commanded the fleets of Great Britain, presents perhaps the most numerous catalogue of truly great men, and of splendid achievements that is to be found in the annals of any country ancient or modern. Under their guidance our navy has rode triumphant on every sea; or if unforseen circumstances at any period obscured its glory, it was but for a day; their genius, and the courage of our seamen, have at all times risen superior to every difficulty, and the fancied triumphs of our enemies only tended to render their discomfiture more signal, and their humiliation more complete. Formerly, there was a Lord High Admiral of Great Britain; but his office is now filled by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty: the Admirals are styled of the Red, of the White, and of the Blue; of each of which there are also Vice and Rear Admirals. The Admiral is commander of the fleet, and hoists his flag at the main-top-mast head: the Vice Admiral commands the second squadron, whose flag is at the fore-top-mast head; and the rear squadron is commanded by the Rear Admiral, his flag being at the mizen-top-mast head.



ENGLAND — PLATE 35.

Published Jan.y 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXXV.

BARON.

The rank of Baron is conferred either by writ or by patent; but more usually by the latter; the first mode being resorted to only in cases where the son of a peer is called to the Upper House of Parliament during the life of his father; the former is, however, the most ancient, Henry the Third having, after the great rebellion in his reign, called into Parliament, by writ, such of the Barons as had continued loyal to him; before this period they were of little repute. The first Baron created by patent was in the reign of Richard the Second. A Baron had no coronet before the reign of Charles the Second, when he was allowed to wear a circle of gold with six pearls set close to the rim, as now used. He takes precedence after a bishop, and his style is Right Noble Lord.



ENGLAND—PLATE 36.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J.Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXXVI.

BLUE-COAT BOY.

This Plate represents a scholar of Christ-Church Hospital, commonly called a Blue-coat Boy from his dress, which is a blue vest of coarse woollen cloth. This hospital was formerly a monastery of Franciscans, and at the dissolution of religious houses, Edward VI. converted it into an hospital for poor children, in which they were to be educated, and, when at proper ages, to be apprenticed out to trades. In the fire of 1666, the greater part of the ancient building was destroyed, but by the munificence of its governor, trustees, and other charitable persons, it was rebuilt under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. King Charles II. founded in it a mathematical school, which he also liberally endowed, for the educating of forty boys, and training them up for the sea: many able mathematicians and seamen have sprung from this institution. The writing-school was founded in 1694 by Sir John Moore, an alderman of London, whose statue is placed in the front of the building. The governors of this Hospital have established a seminary at Hertford, whither the youngest of the children are sent, and educated preparatory to their reception into the hospital. The whole number of children maintained upon the foundation is considerably above one thousand.



ENGLAND—PLATE 37.

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PLATE XXXVII.

GIPSIES.

The original of this vagabond race is involved in much obscurity: when their ancestors first appeared in Europe, they described themselves as having been expelled from Egypt by the Turks; hence they were every where termed Egyptians (now corrupted by us into Gipsies); the French also call them *Bohemiens,* from their having first settled in Bohemia. Whatever truth there might have been in their story; it is now generally supposed that they are of Eastern origin, as a tribe of people is met with in a part of our East India settlements, resembling them strongly not only in the general cast of their countenance, but also in their unsettled mode of life, and pretensions to fortune-telling. Fielding, in his Tom Jones, has given us the most exact picture of what the Gipsies were in this country in his time, that is any where to be met with.—Their numbers are at this day greatly diminished; but the few that still remain lead the same wandering life as their forefathers, living in the fields in the summer, and in the winter in such hovels as the farmers, or others, will allow them. The men are generally knife-grinders, tinkers, or chair-menders; while the chief occupation of the females is in defrauding the simple or credulous, by pretending to tell them their fortunes. Norwood, a village in the neighbourhood of London, was for a long time a noted rendezvous of Gipsies, but they have of late years been in a great measure driven from thence.



ENGLAND = PLATE 38.

Published June 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXXVIII.

DRAGOON.

The British cavalry may certainly, in evey respect, be considered as the finest and the best in Europe; and, wherever it has been in actual service, its decided superiority in point of intrepidity, courage, and the celerity of its movements has ever been conspicuous, though it has almost in every campaign been inferior in numbers to the same description of force opposed to it. It may be divided, generally, into three classes—Dragoons, Light Dragoons, and Hussars, not including the three regiments of Life Guards, which will be noticed in a subsequent page. The Plate represents a private of Dragoons, in the uniform which has lately been adopted; instead of cocked-hats, as formerly, they now wear strong helmets in great part made of brass, and fastened under the chin by a band of the same metal: late experience in the field, pointed out the absolute necessity of a more secure head-covering for the cavalry, than what was formerly in use, and this now seems to be completely attained in the late regulations.



ENGLAND – PLATE 39.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XXXIX.

B A K E R.

In all matters relating to the making and sale of bread the laws of this country are very strict; and, what is rather singular, the baker is the only tradesman in the metropolis whose profits are limited by the magistrates, who regulate the price of the loaf according to that of flour. The peck-loaf, by the Act of Parliament, must weigh, when well-baked, 17lbs. 6oz. avoirdupois; and every sack of meal or flour is to weigh 2cwt. 2qrs. which ought to produce on an average 20 peck-loaves of bread. The penalty, for making bread short of weight, is 5*s*. for every ounce deficient, and a forfeiture of the bread: But notwithstanding these most salutary laws, the perverse ingenuity of unprincipled men not unfrequently contrives to elude them, and to defraud the public not only in the quality of the bread, but also in the weight.



ENGLAND—PLATE 40.

Published June 1818, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XL.

ALDERMAN.

The word Alderman is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ealderman,* a title anciently given to the officer who presided over a shire: it is now confined to certain persons in corporate cities. In the city of London there are twenty-six aldermen, who preside over the twenty-six wards into which it is divided: they are elected by the freemen, and are allowed one, or two deputies, according to the extent of the ward, to assist them in the administration of its affairs; and if they refuse to fill the office when elected, they become subject to a fine of £500.: the office is held for life; and they all act as magistrates for the city of London, and its liberties. The Lord Mayor is annually chosen out of the twenty-six aldermen, the senior one, as has been already mentioned, usually meeting the preference. They wear a scarlet robe, bordered with fur, on particular occasions, as shown in the Plate.



ENGLAND – PLATE 41.

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PLATE XLI.

SERJEANT TRUMPETER.

Amongst the various appendages to the Royal Household is the band of serjeant trumpeters, which consists of seventeen persons under the command of the deputy serjeant, who wears a dress similar to what is represented in the Plate; the dress of the others is the same, except that they wear black velvet caps. These trumpeters attend at all public ceremonies, as coronations, installations, royal marriages, &c. &c., and bear each a silver trumpet, with banners on which the arms of England are richly embroidered. By an ancient privilege, granted to the Serjeant Trumpeter, no person can sound a trumpet, beat a drum, or play upon a fife, at any play, or other public exhibition of whatever kind, without his license, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.



ENGLAND – PLATE 42.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XLII.

HUSSAR.

It is only within a few years that this description of light cavalry has been introduced into the British army: it consists of four regiments, viz. the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th, all of which were originally regiments of light dragoons: these four regiments are styled the hussar brigade, and form a very fine body of cavalry. A part of this brigade was attached to Sir John Moore's army in Spain, where it particularly distinguished itself in several affairs with some of the best cavalry of the French army, amongst which may be reckoned the imperial guards, over which it manifested a decided superiority. Their uniform and equipments are very splendid, particularly those of the officers. The fur cap seen in the Plate is now only worn on parade: when in actual service they wear a kind of low, flat, circular helmet, so made as to be sword-proof. The 10th regiment is commanded by His R. H. the Prince Regent; the 15th by His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland; the 7th by the Earl of Uxbridge; and the 18th by the Marquis of Drogheda.



ENGLAND—PLATE 43.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XLIII.

PRIVATE OF THE 42d REGIMENT.

The 42d Highland regiment has become so conspicuous by its conduct in Egypt, that we have purposely selected a private of that corps to represent the general costume of the Highland soldier. This regiment was first raised in 1739, and was, for some time, the only Highland regiment in the British army. The chief scenes of its services, previous to the peace of 1782, were America and the West Indies. During the present war it has been in almost every campaign, and since that in Egypt has, wherever engaged with an enemy, always maintained the high character it there acquired. The gallant, but unfortunate, Sir John Moore received his fatal wound while cheering this regiment for its intrepidity on the heights before Corunna, in 1809. Its present colonel is the Marquis of Huntley.

Where all are excellent, it appears invidious to make distinctions; but it may be fairly asserted, without incurring this charge, that no troops in His Majesty's service are more distinguished for their loyalty, courage, sobriety and strict discipline, than those which compose the Highland regiments.



ENGLAND—PLATE 44.

Published Jan.ʸ 1823, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XLIV.

MARKET-WOMAN.

The markets in the different towns in the kingdom are always frequented by numbers of females, the wives or daughters of labourers, and cottagers, who bring thither small quantities of many useful articles, as eggs, fresh-butter, poultry, or whatever else their industry may furnish: and, by the money arising from the sale of these, they are enabled to carry back to their homes wearing apparel, a little butchers' meat, or other necessaries for the use of their families till they can raise another stock to be disposed of in the same way. The traveller may always know when he is approaching a town on the market-day, by the numbers of these people which he is sure to meet either hurrying thither, or returning to their homes, and the neatness of their persons on these occasions strongly bespeaks that cleanliness and industry, for which the English cottagers are, in general, so noted.



ENGLAND – PLATE 45.

Published Jan.ʳʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street

PLATE XLV.

GRENADIER OF THE 1st REGIMENT OF GUARDS.

The three regiments of Foot Guards were formed in the reign of King Charles II.: the first in point of time is the Coldstream regiment, (though now the Second), which had been raised by General Monk, when he was in the service of the Commonwealth, and of which the King made him Colonel upon the new regulations taking place after the Restoration. In every war since that period, in which Great Britain has been engaged, these three regiments have been employed; as their's is the post of honour, it is of course that where the greatest exertions are required, and it may be said that since the battle of Fontenoy in 1745 till the present day, the history of their achievements is, with few exceptions, that of the most transcendant heroism. In time of peace the three regiments are usually quartered in garrison in the Tower of London, and in barracks in Westminster. The King's person, the Royal Family, the Tower, and, in times of danger, the Bank of England, are particularly under their protection. Great attention is paid to the size and figure of the recruits, and their discipline is of the very strictest kind. When in the field the grenadiers of the three regiments are frequently formed into one brigade.



ENGLAND—PLATE 46.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813 by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XLVI.

BEADLE OF THE CHURCH.

The principal occupation of the beadles is to prevent any improper behaviour by idle persons in the neighbourhood of the church during divine service, to see that no boys, or others, are playing about the streets of their different parishes on the sabbath, and that the publicans keep their houses shut in the hours of prayer. They likewise attend upon the vestry; and when the churchwardens go round the parish in their official capacity, they are always attended by the beadles in their proper livery, and bearing their staves: they likewise attend daily at the workhouse: In short they may be termed the messengers of the vestry.



ENGLAND — PLATE 47.

Published Jan.ʳʸ 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XLVII.

WELSH WOMEN.

This Plate represents the mode in which the Welsh peasantry wash their linen: a party of them assemble at the edge of a running stream, and after they have rinsed the linen they lay it upon a smooth flat stone, and beat it with a wooden spatula, till the water or suds are completely out of it: they then rinse it a second, and perhaps a third time, and after another beating, spread it out to dry, in the most convenient places, where it is likely to have the full power of the sun's rays. The Scottish peasantry follow the same method with their linen, after first soaking it in water, and treading it with their bare feet



ENGLAND-PLATE 48.

Published Janʸ. 1813, by J. Murray Albemarle Street

PLATE XLVIII.

NEWSMAN.

The dissemination of the newspapers published daily in London forms the occupation of a considerable number of persons, who purchase the journals of the printers, and deliver them, at an early hour after their publication, at the houses of their respective customers in town. But in addition to these regular newsmen, there are a number of idle characters, who hawk the evening papers about the streets frequently to a late hour, particularly when they contain any extraordinary news: on these occasions they place a paper in the front of their hats, containing the words "Second Edition," "Important Intelligence," or some other equally striking words; while they announce their presence with a tin horn which they blow with the utmost vehemence, to the no slight annoyance of every person that comes in their way.



ENGLAND—PLATE 49.

Published Jan. 1813, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE XLIX.

OFFICER OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Of the various improvements and inventions of a military kind in this country of late years, none, perhaps, has been more successful than those connected with our artillery, the celerity of its movements in the field and the precision of its service being alike the theme of praise in the details of every action where it had been employed. Of the horse-artillery each gun is drawn by four, or more horses, according to circumstances, managed by riders called artillery-drivers, and the tumbril containing the ammunition, &c. is attached to the gun-carriage when in motion, and upon it the men belonging to each gun are seated; thus a whole train, with every thing belonging to it can be transported with the greatest dispatch to any point where its services may be required. When in position, the tumbrils are unhooked from the gun-carriages, and placed at a proper distance in the rear.



ENGLAND-PLATE 50.

Published Jan.ʸ 1813. by J. Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE L.

PRIVATE OF LIFE GUARDS.

The cavalry of his Majesty's household troops consists of two regiments usually called the King's Life Guards, and the regiment of Royal Horse Guards Blue. The two former are permanently stationed in and near London, one regiment occupying a fine set of barracks at Knightsbridge, and the other temporary ones in Marylebone. Troops of the Life Guards do duty alternately at the Horse Guards, Whitehall: their other duties consist in escorting the King wherever he goes in public, and in keeping order in the neighbourhood of the palace when courts are held there. In cases of serious popular commotion, they are likewise called in to aid the civil power, and it is but justice to say that on such occasions, notwithstanding the provocation they frequently receive, they always show every forbearance that is consistent with their duty. In 1812, the greater part of these two regiments were for the first time called into actual service, and sent to the British army in Spain; previously to their departure, considerable alterations were made in their dress, the whole being assimilated to that of the regiments of Dragoon Guards. The men are for the most part of large stature, their horses universally black, and altogether form a remarkably fine body of heavy cavalry.

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